A New Species of *Miconia* Ruiz & Pavón (Melastomataceae) from Espírito Santo, Brazil

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ABSTRACT. *Miconia capixaba* belongs to *Miconia* sect. *Miconia*, series *Paniculares* Naudin. It is distinguished from related species by the dense, stellate trichomes on young branches, inflorescences, and hypanthia, as well as abaxial leaf surfaces, and by cuneate leaf bases, small panicles, triangular inner calyx lobes, and a papillose (otherwise glabrous) ovary apex. This species occurs in montane forests in the state of Espírito Santo, Brazil, a flora noted for other endemic taxa within Melastomataceae.

Miconia capixaba R. Goldenberg, sp. nov. TYPE: Brazil. Espírito Santo: "Município de Santa Teresa, Estação Biológica de Santa Lúcia, árvore não amostrada, próximo à parcela 63," 21 July 1993 (fl), *L. D. Thomaz s.n.* (holotype, MBML 9300; isotypes, CEPEC, K, MO, UEC). Figure 1A–F.

Haec species congeneris sect. *Miconiae* ser. *Paniculariium* Naudin ramis, lamina foliari subtus, inflorescentia hypanthioque dense stellato-puberulis, lamina foliari basi cuneata modice decurrenti, paniculis parvis laxis, calycis laciniis internis triangularibus, ovario ad apicem papilloso distinguitur.

Tree 4–16 m tall, young branches slightly compressed, older branches terete, internodes 1.4–3 cm long, along with inflorescences, hypanthium, and petioles densely covered with stellate, yellowish brown to ferrugineous trichomes ca. 0.1 mm diam. Blades 6.5–12 × 1.4–3.1 cm, lanceolate, apex acuminate, base cuneate and shortly (1–2 mm) decurrent, entire to repand on the upper half, chartaceous, lamina adaxially stellate-furfuraceous, soon glabrous, lustrous and dark olive-green, abaxially also densely stellate pubescent, white, but nerves yellowish brown, shortly 3-plinerved, with a faint pair of inframarginal nerves, secondary veins free, diverging 1–2 mm from the base; primary, secondary, and transverse veins impressed above, but primary and secondary veins prominent below and with transverse ones faint, reticulation barely visible above and below, the areoles 0.7–1 mm diam. Petioles 5–10 mm long, canaliculate, slightly sulcate. Panicles 1–2.5 × 0.9–1 cm, terminal, pyramidate or elongate, depauperate, with 2 branchlets per node; bracteoles ca. 0.6 mm long, narrowly deltoid to linear, persistent; flowers sessile (laterals in each dichasium on short, ca. 1 mm, peduncles), 5-merous. Hypanthium ca. 1.6 mm long, campanulate, without longitudinal ridges; calyx tube 0.2–0.3 mm long, caducous, inner lobes ca. 0.6 mm long, triangular, acute; outer lobes inconspicuous. Petals 1.7 × 1 mm, papillose, margins papillose-ciliate, obovate to oblong, apex deeply emarginate, with 2 irregular lobes 0.3 mm long. Stamens 10, in two series, white, only slightly heteromorphic, the larger ones with filaments 1.9–2.1 mm long, anthers 1.7–1.8 mm long, linear-oblong, arcuate, thecae 1.3–1.4 mm long; the smaller ones with filaments 1.5–1.9 mm, anthers 1.4–1.5 mm, linear-oblong, straight, thecae ca. 1.1 mm; anthers of both cycles with a narrow apical pore, ca. 0.1 mm diam.; connective prolonged 0.3–0.4 mm below the thecae, dorsally thickened and not appendaged, ventrally with two minute lobes, sometimes directed backward and appearing like dorsal appendages. Ovary 0.7–0.9 mm high, fused to the hypanthium for ½ of its length, 3-celled, with 2–3 ovules in each cell, apex rounded, obscurely 5-lobed, papillose; style 4.5–5 mm long, filiform, apex truncate, not thickened. Mature fruits not seen.

Miconia capixaba is morphologically similar to species in the section *Miconia* ser. *Paniculares* Naudin and section *Glossocentrum* Bentham & Hooker. The morphology of its anthers indicates relationship to the former (connective ventrally bilobed vs. dorsally calcarate or unappendaged). Within *Miconia* ser. *Paniculares*, *Miconia weddellii* Naudin has glomerulate inflorescences (Wurdack, 1974) and leaves densely villose below. *Miconia burchellii* Triana and *M. pohliana* Cogniaux differ from *M. capibaxa* in many vegetative characters (leaves broader, 5–7-nerved, with rounded to cordate bases). *Miconia irwinii* has less dense pubescence and rounded, wider calyx lobes. *Miconia cipoensis* R. Goldenberg ined. (in press) has similar inflorescences and flowers, but shorter and wider

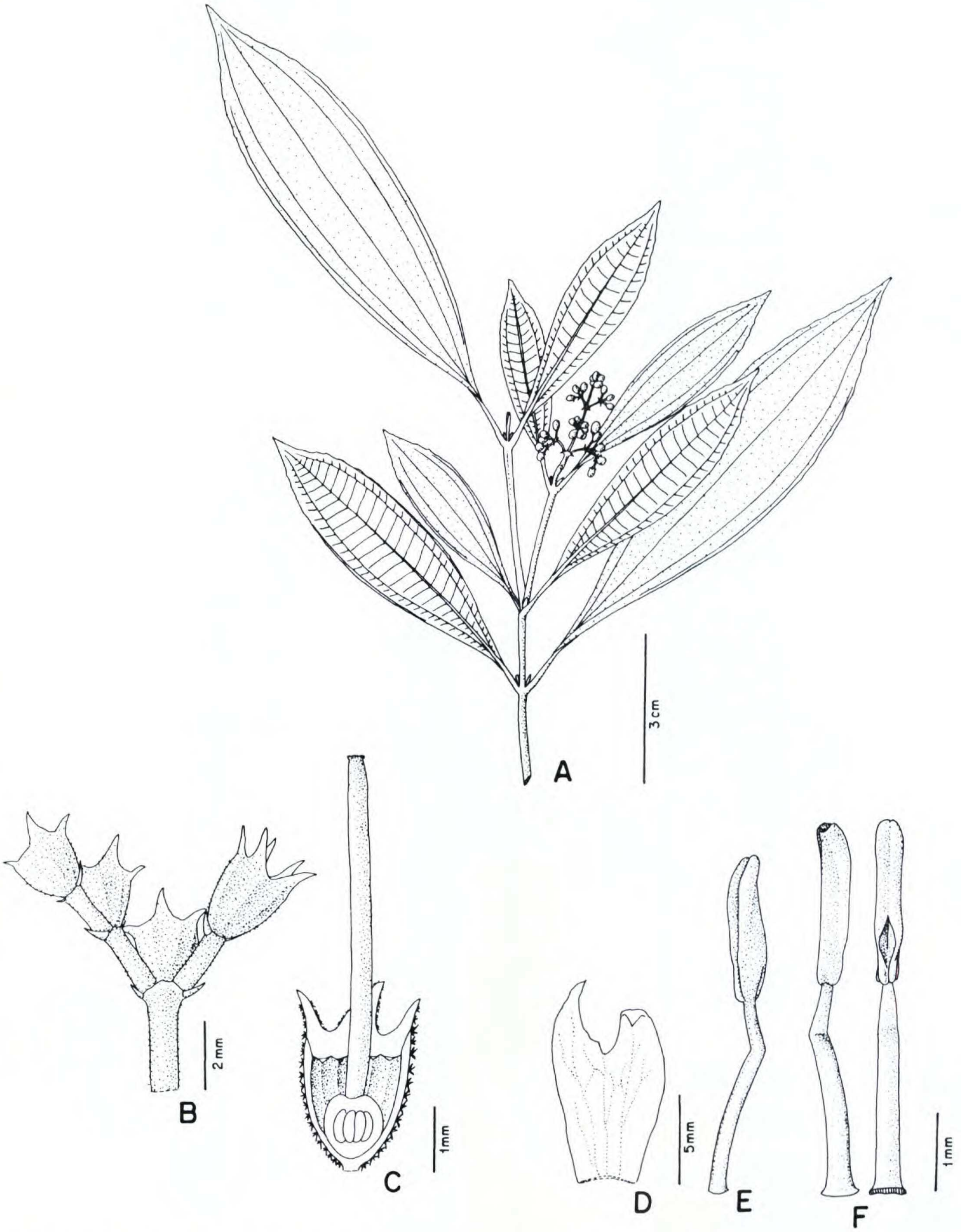

Figure 1. *Miconia capixaba* R. Goldenberg (all drawings from *L. D. Thomaz 819*). —A. Branchlet with an inflorescence. —B. Inflorescence unit showing the external appearance of the hypanthium and calyx. —C. Longitudinal section of hypanthium and ovary. —D. Petal. —E. Smaller stamen, frontal-lateral view. —F. Larger stamen, dorsal and frontal view.

leaves with dendritic trichomes and a stellate ovary apex.

Within *Miconia* sect. *Glossocentrum*, *M. capixaba* is vegetatively similar to *M. cubatanensis*, which has stamens with a single dorsal appendage and a completely inferior ovary with its apex covered by stellate trichomes. *Miconia brasiliensis* (Sprengel) Triana and *M. pauciflora* Cogniaux also have quite similar flowers, but with unappendaged or dorsally calcarate stamens and leaves with more sparsely distributed trichomes. *Miconia setosociliata* Cogniaux has ciliate leaf margins (often not evident in some collections from Espírito Santo, e.g., *W. Boone 446*, US), clubbed dendritic hairs on the branchlets, and blades with the nerves basally fused by a membrane. Finally, *M. pepericarpa* DC. has 4-merous flowers and dendritic trichomes on the lower leaf surface.

Miconia capixaba occurs in the mountains of the state of Espírito Santo, along the Brazilian coast between Bahia and Rio de Janeiro. These mountains have a particularly rich flora (Thomaz & Monteiro, 1997), with several endemic melastomes, such as *Dolichoura espiritusanctensis* Brade, *Meriania tetramera* Wurdack, *Merianthera burlemarxii* Wurdack, and *Leandra fallacissima* Markgraf. The melastome flora of Espírito Santo also includes some poorly known species, otherwise collected only in adjacent Rio de Janeiro (*Miconia longicaudata* Cogniaux, *M. octopetala* Cogniaux, *M. setosociliata* Cogniaux) or Bahia (*Meriania callophylla* (Naudin) Triana).

The epithet "capixaba" is derived from the Brazilian word for people or things native to the state of Espírito Santo.

Paratypes. BRAZIL. **Espírito Santo:** "Município de Santa Teresa, Estação Biológica de Santa Lúcia," 20 Aug. 1996 (fl), *R. Goldenberg et al. 375* (MBML, UEC, US); "Estação Biológica de Santa Lúcia, mata atlântica de encosta, beira do rio, 650–800m," 30 Aug. 1994 (fl), *L. D. Thomaz 819* (HRCB, UEC); "Estação Biológica de Santa Lúcia, planta nº 1543," 21 July 1993 (fl), *L. D. Thomaz 848* (MBML, VIES).

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